

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

AN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

Thanks of the Nation for Calling Out the Reserves.

RUSSIA WATCHING AUSTRIA.

Reports that Germany is Abandoning Her Neutral Attitude.

SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 9, 1878.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, proposing the address thanking the Queen for her proclamation, said the calling out of the reserves was not intended to alarm the country by leading it to believe that the circumstances were of great national peril. There were, however, such as rendered it necessary to put the army in condition for use without delay. The tone adopted by the speaker was studiously moderate. He said he believed that even now Russia, on calmer consideration, would accede to England's view. If, however, England were denied the opportunity of participating in a general European settlement, it was the duty of the government to see that the interests of England were unharmed.

GLADSTONE DOES NOT OPPOSE.

Mr. Gladstone said he did not intend to contest the address by offering an amendment because the vote on the supplementary appointment estimates would afford a better opportunity. In discussing the policy of the government's armaments the Chancellor of the Exchequer had failed to show the existence of an emergency justifying the calling out of the reserves. Mr. Gladstone urged the acceptance of Germany's proposal for a preliminary conference. Lord Salisbury's despatch stated the case in a contented method that only the meaneast attorney would resort to.

HAS NOT YET YIELDED FOR A CENTURY.

Mr. Gladstone, Secretary for India, said the people should not be too hasty in concluding that England was isolated. There were deep interests involved, and he ventured to say that Lord Salisbury's circular would win over others to England's views. It was impossible that any English Minister could ever desire war, but it was right to show that England would not allow herself to be trodden upon or dishonored by the greatest Power in the world.

The debate was adjourned until to-night.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

In the House of Lords yesterday afternoon the Earl of Beaconsfield moved an address of thanks to the Queen for calling out the reserves, and after a retrospect of the government's past policy, criticized the treaty of San Stefano, drawing conclusions similar to those contained in Lord Salisbury's despatch. Although every article of the treaty was a deviation from the treaties of 1856 and 1871 he would not call them violations, because had they been considered as such, as England desired, they might have been regarded as suggestions. He showed that the treaty of San Stefano was not a trifling local interest. Lord Palmerston had strongly insisted upon its cession to Roumania as involving independent navigation of the Danube.

NO HOPE OF CONGRESS.

The Congress could not take place after Russia's refusal to conform to her previous engagements and to the Treaty of Paris. He pointed out various ways in which the existing situation in the East imperiled the British Empire. The Egyptians once threatened Constantinople; there was consequently no reason why the Russians might not march to the Suez Canal. He could not conceive why England should be unarmed when all the other Powers were arming. The British Empire must not only be enjoyed but maintained.

NON-DETERRED.

Lord Granville criticized the details of the government's past policy but declared he would not commit himself or his friends on the present question, but leave the government to their own responsibility. Upon a general review of the situation he drew conclusions favorable to peace.

LORD DERBY STILL EXPLAINING.

Lord Derby denied that calling out the reserves was the sole or principal cause of his difference with his late colleagues. He said matters at present were at a deadlock, where neither side would give way for fear of a loss of dignity. He for one would not press matters at this moment and increase groundless irritation. He denied the existence of an emergency justifying the calling out of the reserves. The only conceivable motive for haste, which, however, he would not accuse the government—was to take advantage of the war feeling in the country. Even an Austrian alliance was very doubtful, and all the other Powers were certain to stand aloof. Why under these circumstances should England be, not drifting, but rushing into a purposeless war? He admitted that circumstances might force England into a war, but at present he could see no ground therefor.

A SMALL MATTER.

Lord Cairns said the smallness of the increase of the army did not justify Lord Derby's inferences.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

The Earl of Carnarvon said Lord Salisbury's despatch showed if England entered the Congress she would do so with her hand upon the sword.

The Duke of Argyll avowed his belief that the country was being led to a conclusion which was concealed from Parliament.

TURKISH REFORM AGAIN.

The Marquis of Salisbury declared that his sentiments were the same as at the time of the Constantinople Conference. He did not concur in the idea that Russia only could establish a good government in the Turkish provinces. The Constantinople Conference indicated ample security for good government without destroying the authority of the Porte. The government's preparations were precautionary, not warlike. He believed he had grounds for hoping that war would be avoided. If, however, war should arise he hoped patriotism would carry the country safely through it.

MORE REASONS THAN STATED.

The Earl of Derby's statement showed that several differences arose between him and his colleagues before his resignation. He was with difficulty persuaded to assent to the early summoning of Parliament and to the six million vote. He also stated that, in the event of war, all that England could hope from Germany was a bare and not benevolent neutrality.

OBJECTING TO EXPLANATIONS.

The Marquis of Salisbury in his speech strongly objected to Lord Derby's making these unusual revelations. He said he had no official information that Prince Gortschakoff denied the truth of Prince Chirikoff's report of his conversation relative to Bessarabia. If he had such information it would be for each to determine whom he thought more credible, Gortschakoff or Chirikoff.

THE RESULT OF THE DEBATE.

The debate this week in Parliament on the address to the Queen, in answer to the proclamation, calling out the reserve, is expected to finally

determine England's policy. The government can unquestionably rely on a large majority in their favor on the main issue of acknowledging or resisting the Russian supremacy in Turkey established by the treaty of San Stefano. It is claimed on all hands, except in purely partisan discussion, that the Cabinet is sincerely desirous to avoid war, but it is not believed that they are likely to meet the latest Russian proposal with a liberal acceptance—that is, by the presentation of counter proposals.

LITTLE CHANCE FOR CONGRESS.

The withdrawal of the treaty of San Stefano, or its unconditional submission to the judgment of Europe, is regarded as the only alternative to war. Lord Lyons, British Ambassador at Paris, who was designated to represent Great Britain at the Congress, returned to that city on Saturday, which is considered to indicate that no great hope is felt of a speedy meeting of the Congress. The feeling at Berlin is still sanguine, though there are no new facts to confirm it.

ENGLAND EXPECTS RUSSIA TO YIELD.

The belief at Berlin in a peaceful solution seems to rest solely on the expectation that Russia will yield, not only on the question of the submission of the treaty to the Powers, but on England's and Austria's essential objections to the treaty. Some distrust is occasioned at Vienna by the article in the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* on last Friday referring to the treaty, which, after pointing out that though the treaty does not affect Germany's interests, the entrance of Russia into antagonism with other neighbors and friends of Germany cannot be a matter of indifference, and that Russia could only purchase its complete fulfillment by another war, said that as England and Austria admit that great changes are necessary in the East it was hoped that in view of the agreement of Russia, Austria and England on this main point the common desire for peace would ultimately gain the upper hand.

IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN ARRANGED.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, hitherto consistently pro-Russian, lectures both Russia and Austria sharply for not concerting an agreement about peace while the war continued. It says: "Though the Powers are agreed in principle Russia has lettered herself by the treaty of San Stefano, instead of informing herself beforehand of the various views which would be taken of the questions raised by it, while England and Austria have rendered the position still more difficult by now putting forward solemn international protests, instead of formulating their conditions and reservations before the fall of Plevna."

BUTTERLY AGAINST BISMARCK.

Nevertheless the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* hopes that in view of the usual desire for peace an understanding will yet be reached. This article caused a sudden cessation of warlike utterances by the Austrian semi-official press. The Ministerial *Montags Revue*, issued Sunday night, stated that the hope of a peaceful settlement was justified by the fact that Prince Bismarck is earnestly exerting himself to prevent a European conflict. Several other Vienna newspapers, as the *Neu Presse*, *Tagblatt* and *Morgen Post*, express the opinion that this is an attempt to make Austria participate in the mistake of San Stefano, and indicates Prince Bismarck's desire to bully Austria into a settlement with Russia. The language of these three journals is very bitter against the German Chancellor.

CONFLICTING ADVICES.

Conflicting advice is conflicting. Some say that Velyk Pach, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, is about to resign on account of illness, and others say that he will be forced to retire, and will be succeeded by Rouf Pach, now War Minister, while Osman Pach will succeed Rouf, both being in sympathy with Russia.

THE TROOPS IN BUKOVINA.

One set of despatches say a *bona fide* return home of Russian troops has begun; another, that only depleted regiments are sent home to recruit, whose positions are immediately filled by fresh troops from the north. However, the general impression of the news seems to be, pro-Russian than of late, and there is a feeling here, and in the European colony at Constantinople, that the dislike of the Russian people to Russia is so great that the Pacha and the pachas would not dare to venture on a Russian alliance, even if they wished.

PREPARING FOR AUSTRIA.

The movements of the Russian forces on the Danube and in Roumania seem to indicate a determination to prepare thoroughly against the contingency of an Austrian attack in the rear. All the passes over the Carpathians practicable for artillery and trains are covered by the positions which the Russians have just occupied. Telegrams from Silistria and Rusehuk say that Russian troops are constantly moving from Bulgaria into Roumania.

ROUMANIA MORE QUIET.

The Roumanians are stated to be comparatively quiet again, the government having successfully used Premier Bratiano's absence to secure the postponement of action about the protest against the treaty of San Stefano. Large shipments of powder from Dortmund, Prussia, into Russia are reported.

THE Bessarabian QUESTION.

The *Agence Russe* of St. Petersburg says that it is authorized to deny that Russia threatened to oppose discussion of the Bessarabian question by the Congress. The *Agence* also states that the character of the latest news encourages the belief of the possibility of a resumption of the Congress proposal.

IGNATIEFF IN SUSPENSE.

It is stated from St. Petersburg that General Ignatieff had abandoned the idea of returning to Vienna, and was about to start for Constantinople when he was detained to see whether his services were possibly required at the Congress.

GORTSCHAKOFF SENDS WORD TO AUSTRIA.

A report is current in Vienna that Prince Gortschakoff has notified Austria that he has postponed his answer to her demands until England has been able to reply to Austria and England simultaneously.

DISQUIET IN VIENNA.

A despatch from Vienna says despite the reassuring utterances of Russian semi-official journals the presentation of the written statement of Austria's views, which followed General Ignatieff's return to St. Petersburg, seems to have produced an unfavorable impression there.

IS GERMANY NEUTRAL?

The belief that Germany is abandoning her strictly passive attitude is rapidly gaining ground at St. Petersburg. It is said that Prince Bismarck evidently intends to use his influence in favor of peace. It is supposed that the negotiations for a Congress will be recommenced on some basis. No answer has yet been sent to Lord Salisbury's circular.

WAITING FOR SOMETHING.

The official *Abend-Post*, of Vienna, says the latest St. Petersburg news is considered to indicate that Russia expects a proposal for a compromise from some quarter.

SEEKING FOR TRANSPORTS.

Unauthenticated reports come from Berlin and Paris that the British agents at Spanish and German ports have been instructed to report what merchant steamers are available for immediate charter as transports.

THE FLEET IN THE WAY.

A despatch from Constantinople says: "The Russians, in consequence of the opposition of the Porte, have again abandoned their project of embarking at Bjukdere. The Sultan has asked the Grand Duke Nicholas when the Russian troops would evacuate the points on the Turkish side of the line of demarcation. The Grand Duke, in reply, alluded to the continuance of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora."

A TARDY GRIEVANCE.

Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has received a report from Mr. Reade, the British Consul at Rusehuk, claiming satisfaction from the Russian government for the outrage committed by Russian troops in entering the Consulate there and taking possession of its archives, notwithstanding that the British flag was hoisted over the building at the time.

GORTSCHAKOFF IS NOT TO RESIGN.

A St. Petersburg special despatch to the Vienna

Political Correspondence denies the report that Prince Gortschakoff is about to resign.

BRITAIN'S INDIAN ARMY.

A telegram from Calcutta points out that from the Bengal cavalry alone it will be possible to draw 10,000 men without the slightest detriment to the Indian service. They are infinitely superior to the Cossacks in training, equipment and organization.

AN INDICATION OF SENTIMENT.

Turkish newspapers have been ordered to cease their attacks on England.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Fifteen supplementary elections to fill vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies caused by invalidations of the previous elections took place in France on Sunday. Complete returns from the elections showed that fourteen republicans were returned and that one second ballot was necessary.

THE COTTON MASTERS.

The Blackburn cotton masters appear to be wavering. Deputations of operatives yesterday protested against the reduction of ten per cent in wages. The majority of the masters replied that the mills would be closed unless a five per cent reduction was agreed to.

CUBA.

ALL EMBARGOED ESTATES TO BE RESTORED TO THEIR OWNERS.

HAVANA, April 8, 1878.

The Official Gazette has published a decree by the Captain General directing that in conformity with the proclamation of the 23rd of March the restoration to its owners of all property embargoed for political offences shall begin immediately. Orders have been given accordingly to the Director of Finance and all Governors of the island. Persons interested must apply to these authorities to obtain their property.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS VISIT TO THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1878.

The visit of President R. B. Hayes to Philadelphia will take place on Wednesday, the 24th, and the three following days of the week. The grand reception in their honor will take place at the Union League Club on that Wednesday evening. The President and Mrs. Hayes will also be accompanied by several members of the Cabinet and their wives and daughters. The party will leave Washington Wednesday morning and arrive here early in the afternoon, when, after luncheon, such of the party as desire will be driven through Fairmount Park, returning to their hotel in time to prepare for the grand reception at the League Club house in the evening. The President and party will be the guests of the Union League Club during their stay in the city. The Club has now been busy preparing beautiful decorations for the club house and garden, where there will be a *fee champagne*. Each member of the Club has received one ticket of admission and two for his ladies, and it is desired to make the reception one of the important social events of the season. It is expected that the ladies will attend in full evening dress.

On the morning of the 25th the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange will extend a reception to His Excellency, which there is to be an excursion down the Delaware, probably on one of the American line steamers.

The Presidential party will spend the remaining two days of their visit in a tour of some of the principal manufacturing establishments of the city and in visiting the principal public institutions.

COLONEL SHEPHERD'S CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., April 8, 1878.

Colonel O. L. Shepherd, United States Army, recently sentenced by a court martial to one year's imprisonment in Fort Adams, has not taken up his quarters at the fort. He has requested General Vogdes, First Artillery, commanding at this post, to allow him to go to New York to-morrow night for the purpose of taking his family to that city, where they will reside hereafter. When the finding of the Court was received he had moved the greater part of his household goods to New York. He will make personal application to General Hancock, commanding the Department of the East, to have his place of confinement changed to New York Harbor. The Court, no doubt, thought it would be convenient and desirable for him on account of his family to detain him here; but a few weeks ago his former home here was sold to satisfy a mortgage. He sees no reason why he should be confined here, and the amount which he is called upon to pay by order of the Court—some \$1,000 and interest since 1864; but, with the assistance of his family, he could, without any difficulty, pay the amount. He is now in the hands of the Court, and he is very much broken down by the year. He is very much broken down by the year. He is very much broken down by the year.

SELLING A RAILROAD CHARTER.

NO INDIVIDUAL MEMBER OF A CORPORATION CAN CLAIM A BONUS FOR A TRANSFER.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 8, 1878.

Judge Blodgett, in the United States District Court to-day, rendered a decree expunging the claim of George Esterly for about \$65,000 against the bankrupt estate of A. B. Meeker. In 1869 Esterly, Meeker and others perfected the Chicago and Wisconsin Midland Railroad. Esterly owned 9,000 out of 10,000 shares of the stock of the corporation, and Meeker owned the balance. In February, 1872, he prepared to sell the charter of the road and of the Railroad Construction Company, which owned the charter, to the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company. The scheme was never carried out, but when Meeker & Co. went into bankruptcy, Esterly claimed his share of the proceeds of the sale of the charter, and Meeker and others claimed the balance. The court decided in favor of Esterly, and the claim of Meeker and others was expunged.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, April 9-1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly rain, followed by falling barometer.

For the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States and South Atlantic States, cloudy, rainy weather, southeast to south winds, stationary or higher temperature, falling, preceded in the second named district by stationary barometer.

For the East Gulf States, cloudy and rainy followed by clearing weather, warm southerly veering to colder west or north winds and stationary or falling followed by rising barometer.

For the West Gulf States clearing weather, warm southerly veering to colder northerly winds, rising barometer in Texas, followed by a "norther" and possibly by areas of light rain.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region, cloudy, rainy weather, warm southerly winds, falling barometer, followed in the west part by rising barometer and colder northerly winds.

The Lower Mississippi River will fall. A Cautionary signal is sent at New Orleans, Mobile, St. Marks, Key West, Jacksonville, Savannah, Tybee Island, Charleston, Smithville, Wilmington, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Huron, Alpena, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Section One, Escanaba, Marquette, Ludington and Duluth, and are ordered for New York, New Haven, New London, Newport, Woods Hole, Boston and Thatcher's Island.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Indiana and Galveston.

The storm is central near Omaha, Neb.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Park, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

	1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	35	45
6 A. M.	35	45
9 A. M.	35	45
12 M.	40	51
3 P. M.	40	51
6 P. M.	40	51
9 P. M.	40	51
12 M.	40	51
Average temperature yesterday	40	53
Average temperature for corresponding date last year	40	53

THE BATH-POORHOUSE FIRE.

SEARCHING IN THE RUINS OF THE BURNED BUILDINGS FOR HUMAN REMAINS—COMMONER'S INQUEST—MOTHER VICTIM DEAD.

BATH, N. Y., April 8, 1878.

The building of the Bath County Poorhouse, which was burned Sunday morning, was of brick, thirty by four feet, and two stories high. Nearly all the windows were grated and there was but one egress from each story. No night watchman was employed about the building and there was no fire extinguishing apparatus. All the partitions were of plait pine and burned like tinder.

The upper story was occupied by twenty-five women and children and the lower story by eighteen men. The majority were idiotic, crippled or very aged. Five on the first floor and ten on the second were deceased. The first floor door leading from the men's department was never locked, and no one in the building was locked up except Ford.

THE SHACKLED FOR BODIES.

On Sunday the shackled remains of five bodies were taken from the ruins, and to-day about one-third of the debris was dug over and more remains found. Altogether the portions found would about fill an ordinary sized coffin. Legs, arms and skulls were entirely burned, and in most cases but a very small portion of the body could be found. No blame is attached to anyone, but the county is severely censured for providing such a man-trap for the occupants.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

A jury this afternoon and began taking testimony. A verdict will not be reached until to-morrow.

ANOTHER DEATH.

Edward Hason, aged fifty-six years, a paralytic, of Greenwood who crawled out of the building with his clothes on mass of flesh, died at one o'clock to-day.

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STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL SEVERELY INJURED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 8, 1878.

The boilers of the Sandy Fashion, a small steamer, exploded on Saturday night at the mouth of the river, and the vessel sank in three minutes in nine feet of water. Her passengers and crew numbered about forty. Joseph Newburg, a merchant of Richmond, who was aboard, and two other named unknown, were killed. Hiram Rice, engineer, was badly scalded, and (Mrs. Preston, clerk, and Horon Frigant were cut in the head. Several others were injured, but not seriously.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

A SLEEPING CAR ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD TURNS OVER ON ITS SIDE AND INJURES THREE PASSENGERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BISMARCK, D. T., April 8, 1878.

Last night there was a peculiar accident on the Union Pacific Railroad near this place. A sleeping car, which was regularly express, derailed the track and turned over on its side. A gentleman named A. Wilson, a resident of Minneapolis, was seriously injured. Lieutenant Walker, of Fort Lincoln, and Lieutenant Bailey, of General Miles' staff, were slightly hurt. There were of the train at the time 100 recruits for the Third Infantry, but none of them were injured.

AN UNSAFE DAM.

FROTHINGHAM, Mass., April 8, 1878.

A leak was discovered in the Abrahamsdam dam on Sunday last since that time so much uneasiness has been felt by people in the vicinity that a commission was organized to examine the dam to-day. The water is being lowered as rapidly as possible and the dam will be watched night and day until it is pronounced safe. The dam, which is 200 feet long and holds back about 100,000 gallons of water, gave way on May 1, 1850, causing immense damage. It is probable that the entire structure will have to be reconstructed.

A DASH FOR LIBERTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., April 8, 1878.

This afternoon, as Ned Sullivan was being taken from the Northampton County Court House, where he had been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment in the County Jail for larceny, he broke away from the deputy sheriff who had him in charge, but was recaptured after a lively chase just as he was about crossing into New Jersey. Sullivan is a bad villain, who has given the officers and the Court a great deal of trouble. He is from Philadelphia. The officers shot at and missed him six times.

GERMAN METHODISTS.

APPOINTMENTS OF PASTORS FOR THE YEAR.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 8, 1878.

Among the Methodist conferences now closing in this State that of the Eastern German Methodist Episcopal Church is of great importance to the Germans. Its presiding officer was Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia. The total collection for the Missionary Society during the past year was reported at \$2,750, a decrease of \$207 from last year's collections. The present debt of the Missionary Society is \$170,000. Announcements of \$50 each were voted from the conference to the widows of Wm. C. Lyon, W. C. Lyon, W. C. Lyon, and W. C. Lyon.

STUDENTS' FREAKS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 8, 1878.

The Easthampton Seminary students defaced the principal's house on Saturday night by painting the pillars as barber poles. All their rooms and baggage were searched by the faculty during the Sunday church service, and the defacement was discovered. The students threatened a rebellion on Sunday night, and four watchmen were detailed to watch the principal's house. All is quiet to-day.

TRYING IT AGAIN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 8, 1878.

Cora Pearl Hunted, who, after three attempts to procure a divorce from her husband, Charles Hunted, and who succeeded early last month, was to-day married to Collins H. Cole, of New York.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Game was held at the Hotel Brunswick last evening, the president, Mr. Robert H. Roosevelt, presiding. The secretary, Mr. George H. Roosevelt, reported progress. He said he had seen on the desk of a member of Assembly at Albany a draft of a bill in regard to the appointment of game constables throughout the State. There was also a bill prepared in the Senate to amend the general law so as to bring its provisions within the scope of the association. The secretary, Mr. Cuthbert, reported that the association had been organized in the question of the association's incorporation and found that there was no general law under which the society could be incorporated, and that its incorporation would have to be authorized by an act of the Legislature. Senator Wagstaff thereupon moved that the Secretary be instructed to frame the necessary bill and to introduce it in the next session of the Legislature. The motion was carried.

BROOKLYN'S COMMON COUNCIL.

At a stated session of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon Charles E. Fealy was elected as a member of the Board of Education.

Mayor Howell returned unopposed a resolution passed April 1, directing the Auditor to pay the salary of Alderman Patrick Shannon, of the Fifth ward, to the widow of the deceased for the unexpired term of his office. The veto message was laid over for one week. The special committee having charge of the proposed extension of the rapid transit line along Atlantic avenue, from Flatbush avenue to South Ferry, reported that it could not be completed, and recommended that it be discontinued. A resolution was offered approving of the continuation of a depressed road from Flatbush avenue to South Ferry by way of the tunnel and the proposed extension of the line to the Brooklyn Bridge. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Union Ferry Company be requested to operate a ferry from Bridge Street to some point in New York in accordance with a bill now before the Legislature. The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying a bill of \$208.50 for the funeral expenses of Alderman Shannon. The resolution was adopted. A resolution appropriating \$3,000 for Saturday afternoon concerts in Prospect Park during the summer was referred to the Committee on Parks and Bridges for report.

A BUSINESS BROIL.

Howard Felton, a gentleman engaged in mining enterprises at No. 9 New Street, some time since loaned James M. Clark, a broker at No. 11 Wall Street, \$500, receiving the latter's note in exchange and some stocks as security. Later on Felton sold the note for \$475. On its coming due it went to protest and a litigation began between the pair, which has resulted in considerable bad feeling. Yesterday Felton claimed that Clark threatened to sue him, and he threatened to sue Clark. The matter was referred to the Court, and the two parties were ordered to appear in Court on Monday next. The matter was referred to the Court, and the two parties were ordered to appear in Court on Monday next.